The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,858. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

645

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs.	52 0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Third and succeeding insertions	"	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	"	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LLEWELLIN—August 1st, at Byculla, Edith Gertrude Amelia, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Llewellin, aged 6 months and 25 days.

NEIL—August 1st, at the European General Hospital, of dysentery, James Neil, late seaman ship *Forgashall*, aged 25 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BUTLER—On the 12th July, the wife of Captain E. J. Butler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOATE—BRYANT—On the 23rd July, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. A. B. Story, William Usshur Boate, son of the late Beresford Boate, Esq., of Tournere House, Dungarvan, County Waterford, to Emily, widow of the late J. T. Bryant, Esq., and eldest daughter of Henry Cranstoun Metcalfe, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

TANNER—At Patna, on the 20th July, Mr. W. Tanner, aged 53 years and 8 months.

CORMACK—At Darjeeling, on the 22nd June, Christina Martha, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cormack, aged 13 months and 13 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BULL—At Coonoor, on the 21st July, the wife of the Revd. J. Vivian Bull, Chaplain, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BOODRIE—At Umritsar, on the 14th July, the wife of Mr. Joseph Anthony Boodrie, Govt. Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

VON GOLDSTEIN—At Simla, on the 21st July, the wife of Herr Felix von Goldstein, Music Master, H. M. 35th Regiment, of a son.

CHASE—At Mynpoorie, on the 24th July, the wife of H. N. Chase, Esq. C. S., of twins, a son and daughter.

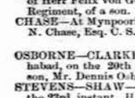
MARRIAGES.

OSBORNE—CLARKE—At the Presbyterian Church Allahabad, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Jas. Williamson, Mr. Dennis Osborne with Miss Grace Clarke.

STEVENS—SHAW—At St. Paul's Church, Landour, on the 23rd instant, Harry C. Stevens, Esq., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, son of Lieut.-Colonel Stephen J. Stevens, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Alice Georgiana, daughter of the Revd. T. W. Shaw, Chaplain.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

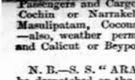
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S [illegible] Steamer [illegible] Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—S. S. "ARABIA," 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched on the above voyage on 15th August at noon.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.



THE new Steamer TA PANG NYO, Captain GRANDLE, will be positively despatched for the above Ports on the 12th August next. For Freight of Opium and light Goods apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 2864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7.3 per head; *second-class* £8.3.4 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

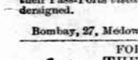
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British Bark JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,444 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hecmatac and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.

While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, newly metalled over patent felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.

Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connexion with Edmund Ridings and Brother of Liverpool.

JOHNSON RIDINGS & Co.

24, Apollo Street, 26th July 1864.

WANTED.—450 Tons of Stone Ballast. Terms of Contract to be sent by letter to "A. Z.," *Times of India* Office, stating price per ton delivered on board ship and number of days to be delivered in.

Bombay, 30th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), an experienced EUROPEAN STOREKEEPER and a PAYMASTER. Salaries liberal. No unexperienced persons need apply. Applications to be made by letter only, stating address, to the undersigned.

GEO. WHITLEY, For the Secretaries.

N. B.—The Company cannot undertake to reply to the communications of rejected applicants.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thank fully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Prices lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osbone and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and those requiring the mildest and most cleansing [illegible]

[illegible] sold by all Chemists and Druggists [illegible] Cheesman; 190 Oxford Square, [illegible] CHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla.

[illegible] TWAY TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kateway Trading Company (Limited), is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half-dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that a Receipt No. 935 for 50 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) standing in the name of Premchund Roychund, Esq., and a Receipt No. 48 for 25 Shares of the said Association in name of James Blair, both purchased by me, have been lost, and that I intend to apply to the said Association to issue a Duplicate thereof, in the event of said Receipts not being found and returned to me within three days from this date.

NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—This Bank will commence business on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.

3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.

5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on 1st of July 1864, we opened our Branch Firm in London at Gresham House, No. 153, as Commission Agents and General Merchants under the style and name of BHIMSEY SEWJEE & Co.

GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls* will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીન્યલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ઈંડોયેન પેનિનસુલા લંડન ચેંડ ચાઇના બ્યાંક (લિમીટેડ.)

TEMPORARY OFFICES, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 5th August 1864, at 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

ESPLANADE BUILDING SITES.—SALES TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.—Notice is hereby given, that the Sale of Land or Building Leases, of which a preliminary Advertisement was published on the 1st ultimo, is postponed until the 15th proximo. Further particulars will be given in future advertisements.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Archl. Secy. to the Rampart Remvl. Committee.

30th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 20,000 *Shares of £50 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED)

યનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લિમાઇટેડ.)

ઇંડોનાઇટેડ મરકેનટાયેલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમાંગ કપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ખાનદેય શરમાંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 90 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on or before the 4th August 1864.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, for the supply by contract of one hundred thousand tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of Tender, and all particulars connected with where and how the Metal should be stocked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompay each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may have been accepted, as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two cubic feet to accompany each Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on TUESDAY the 9th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between JOHN DWYER AND MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MEHERJEE, was dissolved on the 11th June last.

JOHN DWYER.
MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MEHERJEE.

With reference to the above, Constituents are respectfully informed that the business hitherto carried on by JOHN DWYER AND MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE will, in future, be carried on by the undersigned under the old style or firm of DWYER & Co., and they avail themselves of this opportunity to thank those who have hitherto favored them with their patronage and to solicit a continuance thereof, assuring them that every attention will be paid to their orders and articles of first rate quality only supplied. Constituents indebted to the old Firm are requested to make an early remittance.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 21st June 1864.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીશ્યુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ઈંડોયેન પેનીનસુલા લંડન ચેંડ ચાઇના બ્યાંક (લિમીટેડ).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

શ્રીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

સોંધ પરેસ કપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on or before the 22nd August. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the shares will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 20th July 1864.

NOTICES.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Faulkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

જુમ્બાઇ જાઈંટ ઇંડ્યાયક કારપોરચંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th instant, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 99 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. BEVTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. WELLIS, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unhurmed though the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 84 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2½.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Savoys.	Broccoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stattholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Kael.
Artichoke.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

In cut at, 14 per lb. — At 11 per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £3,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402
RESERVE FUND, £1,66,915.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITTED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months	5 per c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 13 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Government Firewood, Candies 16,570, more or less at the Khandee Station, G. I. P. Railway, will be put up to Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on MONDAY the 15th August 1864.

STEWART Sr. J. GORDON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 30th July 1864.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

WE beg to give notice to CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Euretta*, that as the discharge of the ship is being considerably delayed by want of Boats, that, unless same be sent alongside without any further delay, we shall commence to land all cargo at the risk and expense of the concerned.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per ship *Gatineau*, Captain CUMMING, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain CUMMING will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bills of Lading be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

SOUZA, PINTO & Co., Agents ship *Gatineau*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting, and an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 1, Nesbit Row, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, at the hour of 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To declare a dividend up to 31st May last.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The following special resolutions will also be proposed :—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up; and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect of such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grassmann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place of Article 11 :—The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the 14th witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the said requisitions on title as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grassmann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grassmann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz :—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th August at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be rec'd as usual 6 P. M. of the previous day

CALENDAR—August, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday 2nd	7h. 25m. P. M.
First Qr., Wednesday 10th	10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th	6h. 27m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th	10h. 51m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fr.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 19m. A.M.	5 58	6 35	11 0	11 18	
Wed	3	Twilight ends at 7h. 1m. P.M.	5 59	6 35	11 34	11 49	
Thur.	4	Venus rises at 6h. 3m. A.M.	5 59	6 32		0 5	
Fri.	5	Venus sets at 6h. 53m. P.M.	5 59	6 32	0 20	0 36	
Sat.	6	Transhipment of our Letters	5 60	6 31	0 51	1 7	
Sun.	7	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 60	6 30	1 22	1 37	
Mon.	8	Mars rises at 11h. 35m. P.M.	5 60	6 30	1 54	2 13	

Sunday Jul. 31st. Time—6h. 30m. 56s.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 25TH JULY TO THE 31ST JULY INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1) Maximum	Rain in Inches.
July 25	29·749	29·710	79·6	84·5	77·2	79·0	None.	0·26
" 26	29·805	29·759	79·6	84·7	77·0	79·3	"	0·21
" 27	29·726	29·730	79·0	84·0	77·0	79·0	"	0·29
" 28	29·777	29·727	79·3	86·0	77·0	79·2	"	0·01
" 29	29·785	29·751	79·2	84·2	76·5	78·1	"	0·11
" 30	29·791	29·749	79·6	84·5	77·0	78·9	"	0·05
" 31			Sunday.					0·48

July 25.—Overcast: light rain; fresh breezes from W. S. W.
" 26.—Do. do. do.
" 27.—Overcast: showers of rain after midnight.
" 28.—Overcast: slight rain.
" 29.—Overcast: light rain.
" 30.—Densely clouded; light rain at 6 A.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 27
AGRA	July 28	LAHORE	July 25
ALLAHABAD	July 28	LUCKNOW	July 4
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 26
BANGALORE	July 26	MALTA	June 25
CALCUTTA	July 25	MEERUT	July 26
CAPE	July 21	OUDH	July 29
CEYLON	July 18	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	July 11
DELHI	July 31	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 15
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	July 9

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

We have already pointed out the deception that has been practised upon the Medical Service by Sir Charles Wood in his late Despatch, who while professing to improve their position and "to remove all cause of complaint" by giving them an apparently improved scale of pay, leaves them in a worse position than they were before by depriving them of all staff allowance and head money; at the same time artfully guarding against remonstrance from the present members of the Service by inserting clauses in the Despatch to the effect that they *are to continue to draw their salaries as at present*, so that the reduction of salary caused by the new pay table should only affect those who are appointed hereafter. The Secretary of State could hardly suppose that a shallow device of this kind would not be seen through and exposed; and the treatment which the Medical Service has received and is still receiving from the authorities is now so thoroughly understood and watched by the Medical Schools and Colleges, as well as by the Medical Press and the profession in general at home, that the late Despatch, so far from inducing candidates to come forward in greater numbers than they have lately done, will have the very opposite effect.

The incompleteness of the Despatch, and the vague and ambiguous meaning of many of its paragraphs, is a cause of much dissatisfaction. Nothing has been settled about the appointment of future Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors General, or how many officers of these grades are to be continued to the Indian Service; the manner in which officers performing duties *extra* to their substantive charges are to be remunerated has not been alluded to, or whether the new pay table is to be made applicable to officers holding Staff appointments while on leave in India; as Sir Charles Wood's order is that they are *to draw their salaries as at present*, which may mean that they are to draw the old rate of pay while on leave in India as well as whilst in the performance of their duties. These are points which ought to have been clearly and satisfactorily defined. If there had been any wish to deal liberally with the Service it would all have been settled beyond any doubt; but the object of the Despatch has been to coax the Service into believing that their position is improved, whereas in reality they are much worse off than they were before, whilst the continued deficiency of candidates must convince the authorities that the deceptive nature of the Despatch has been seen through, that a more liberal measure is looked for and expected, and that sooner or later it must be forthcoming.

On the question of Pensions it is well that Indian Medical Officers should guard themselves against the delusion of supposing that their invalid pensions have been increased by the late Despatch to the scale granted to Officers of the British Medical Service by the Warrant of 1st October 1858; as nothing of the kind is intended by para. 15 of the Despatch, which, however, is so ambiguously worded as to lead, at first glance, to the belief that such was its intention : "Officers compelled to leave the Service by ill health and entitled to half pay "pensions under present regulations will be allowed the half pay pensions of their relative "ranks as laid down in the Royal Warrant of "1st October 1858,"—which does not mean that they are entitled to the scale of half pay pensions laid down in that Warrant, but to half pay pensions according to the relative ranks that have been assigned to them in that Warrant. The relative ranks and half pay are as follows :

Assistant Surgeon as Lieutenant ...	£ 73 per annum.
After six years' service as Captain.	127 do.
Surgeon as Major.....	173 do.
Surgeon Major as Lieut. Colonel...	200 do.

The disparity between these rates of Half Pay Pensions for the Indian Service as compared with the very liberal scale that has been sanctioned for the British Service is clearly represented in the following table. It is a sore disappointment to the Indian Service that, notwithstanding all the remonstrances that have been made and all the memorials that have for many years been forwarded praying for a revision of the scale of pensions, Sir Charles Wood should have set his face so determinedly against any improvement in this respect.

Table of Full and Half Pay Pensions to Medical Officers of the Indian and British Services; Note.—(The full pensions are claimable by right after the periods mentioned, and the half pay pensions on certified ill health compelling Officers to retire from the Service.)

	Indian Service.		British Service.	
Years Service.	Half pay. Pensions.	Full Pensions.	Half pay Pensions.	Full Pensions.
	£		£	
Under 5 years.	73	.....	109	.....
After 5 "	73	.....	146	.....
" 10 "	127	.....	146	.....
" 10 "	127	.....	182	Asst. Surg.
" 10 "	173	.....	200	Surgeon
" 15 "	173	.....	218	.....
" 17 "	.....	191	236	.....
" 20 "	200	.....	301 to 546	.....
" 21 "	.....	250	301 to 546	.....
" 25 "	.....	300	337 to 611	319 to 574
" 29 "	.....	365	.....	.....
" 30 "	.....	365	465 to 684	434 to 574
" 32 "	.....	500	.....	.....
" 35 "	.....	700	.....	.....

The half pay pension of a Surgeon Major in the Indian Service after 20 years is £200, or exactly the same as is given to a Surgeon of the British Service after 10 years!! In the grades of Inspector and Deputy Inspector General the pensions in the British Service are regulated by rank, while in the Indian Service they are given by length of service only. The above is a good illustration of the method which Sir Charles Wood has taken (to use his own words) "to place the two Services on a footing of equality" and "to remove all cause of complaint."

The Indian Medical Service could not anticipate much from the liberality of Sir Charles Wood in the new organization of the Service, but they did expect their position to be improved, and the numerous grievances against which they have so long remonstrated to be removed. It was never dreamt that their pay would be reduced, and their grievances remain unredressed. It is not too much to say that a very few concessions made in a spirit of liberality would have satisfied them, and would have attracted a superior class of candidates to the Service. It can be stated in a very few words what the Medical Service did look forward to and what they would have been satisfied with; *they expected to receive the effective pay of their relative ranks with a graduated scale of Staff salary similar to that granted to Military Officers in the new organization of the army; they also expected to be put on a footing of equality with Medical Officers of the British Service in regard to the Commissions and Pay of their Deputy Inspectors General as well as to have their pensions regulated by rank, as in the British Service.* If these expectations had been realized the Service would have been perfectly satisfied, and it is much to be regretted that the want of a little liberality on the part of the Secretary of State should have frustrated so desirable an end. If the Despatch had been accompanied by a statement of how the Medical Service in India was in future to be provided for, with some guarantee for the stability of their Retiring Funds, (it being very evident that the present Service is doomed to be gradually absorbed,) the scheme would have been complete. Instead of this for nearly six years it has been bandied about from Calcutta to England again and again, a great deal of valuable time and trouble has been expended in devising a most illiberal and deceptive measure which satisfies no one, and which must signally fail in attracting any but a very inferior class of candidates to the Service.

The intention of allowing the Indian Medical Service to die out is evident from the 6th para. of the Despatch, in which the number of Medical Officers above the rank of Surgeon for the three Presidencies is fixed "*so long as there are Officers enough remaining on the old lists to complete these numbers*"—the process of absorption will not occupy more than 15 years, and in the mean time arrangements must be made to provide for the annual retirements and deaths of the Indian Service from the General List of the British Army, whose officers will of course eventually monopolise the appointments that are now held by the Indian Medical Service. How these arrangements are to be made in the present deficiency of candidates for the Service is a subject for the future consideration of the Secretary at War and the Secretary of State for India, but it is not to be wondered at if it be found to be attended with much difficulty, whereas this difficulty would have been lessened if the old Indian Medical Service had been treated with a little more of that fairness and liberality which their valuable and arduous services entitled them to look for.

INDIAN TAXATION.

(Communicated.)

The first day of the coming month is also the first of the fifth and last year of the Indian Income Tax. Few persons will wish to re-impose a graduated Income Tax, and the Financial Minister will probably place it among his reserves to be called out at some future day to meet the extraordinary expenses of war. The most demoralizing tax in England has proved ten times as demoralizing in India, and, since the modifications made in the Act in 1861, Government have very nearly renounced their right to question the honesty of the returns.

But if the Income Tax is not re-enacted, it will have to be replaced by some thing else, and it is not premature to enquire what alternatives are feasible. Are we for instance to adopt the conclusion reached by the *Times of India*, that the expenses of the Government should be met from the land revenue, and that our agricultural classes will cheerfully undertake to bear all future "increscence" of taxation, in the conviction that a tax is not a tax when it is laid on land? Are we to follow the same ingenious theorist in believing that we shall make our trade more free by relieving it of those moderate duties which are raised only for the purposes of revenue?

Of course those who govern India attach no weight to a theory which could only be realized by an infant State establishing itself in a virgin waste. If such a community were to resolve that the land should be common property, and its rent form a public fund, the decree might be both just and wise; but this never has been done, and it is hardly conceivable that it ever will. Whether possible or not, however, in the wilds of America or Australia, the idea that, as the land of this venerable peninsula once belonged to nobody, nobody can suffer at this day by the State laying the entire public burden upon its rental, is surely the strangest that ever was propounded by an impulsive journalist.

The plausibility attached to this notion by the fact that the Government has been held to be the landlord of more than half the land of British India is more apparent than real. When the landlord is the State, when the rent is regulated by previous custom, and the right of ejection has long been renounced, it is not difficult to suppose that some constitutional rights will be found to have grown up in the landholders. The British Government is bound to look only to the practice of its immediate predecessors, and it is well known to all who have studied the subject that both Mahrattas and Moguls were so far from concurring with our contemporary, that they drew from the mercantile classes revenues as large in proportion as the imposts they laid on land. These taxes on trade were badly devised, and the British Government very properly abandoned them, but it does not follow that no others should have been substituted in their place.

Of course the whole question turns upon the truth or untruth of the assertions that "in India "the State has ever been regarded as the Trustee "of the soil for the benefit of the whole people," and that "it has ever been an article of native "political, or native economic faith," that the proceeds of the land revenue should suffice for the expenses of Government. Let then the writer in the *Times of India* of the 20th July go and enquire whether Akbar and Bajee Rao did or did not levy duties on the supplies and manufactures of their towns; whether these duties were heavy or light, whether one populous city did not pay as much as three large districts—he may rest assured that he will find that they did.

If he is satisfied that the opium duty is paid by the land of India and not by the Chinese, and the Salt Excise by the land of India and not by its people at large, he is welcome to credit the land with this part of the revenue, and it is only to be wished that he could raise the remainder of the Land Tax with as little annoyance to the ryot.

Doubtless the Land Tax has been paid with cheerfulness, because it has been managed with equity; but, as intelligence increases, the cultivator is not likely to hug the opportunity of paying a rupee for the Modee or Sonee in addition to the rupee he has hitherto paid for himself. He will begin to ask where the Social Compact is recorded whereby all the future inhabitants of Hindustan agreed that the land should remain a common property before a single settler had yet set foot on its virgin soil. If nothing is elicited in the search for such compact but the ugly fact that from the earliest times the Modee always had to contribute to the Sayer an equivalent to what the cultivator contributed to the Jumma, it is just possible that the agitation anticipated by the *Times of India* may begin with the cheerful ryot. A struggle of the landed interest against "increscence" would be far more dangerous than a struggle by the traders, for many reasons, and chiefly because it would be just.

For further on in the same article we find what the cultivator has to expect.—"An in- "crescence whose utmost amount 50 years "hence, though double or more than double "the present land revenue, would not be more "than sufficient." Then the Land Tax is to be trebled and more in the next 50 years! Where in the whole course of British rule it has not advanced 50 per cent, it is to be multiplied by three in a generation and a half! Truly says Mill, "the despot may exact the utmost "which the unfortunate cultivators have to "give. Indeed, the exclusive possessor of the "land of a country could not well be other than "despot of it." What further rise of prices does the writer expect beyond the prices of this day, to justify an "increscence" of 300 per cent. on rentals?

And all this is to take place because the writer anticipates that, within the same period, the representative of some Hindoo constituency may rise in his place, and make an idiot of himself by stating that his electors, although fond of peace and plenty, have an objection to pay for it. Suppose that some Tory member from the Deccan shires declares that he will not pay for the European army any more than the advanced Radical from Chinchpoogly. It would surely be well for India that some contemptuous Cromwell should knock the heads of the honourable gentlemen one against another. If the future Parliament of India can do no better than refuse to vote the estimates for their standing army, and are not thankful that, if they have to find the money, they have not to find the men, there will be cause to regret that the State is not "in strict consonance with the Science of Economics, despot of the city as well as of the field."

"A fair rent is an incentive to due exertion; "an unduly low rent an active incentive to indolence." Does this disinterested philanthropist also agree with McCulloch that "taxation, "according to its magnitude and the mode in "which it is imposed, either makes men indus- "trious, enterprising, and wealthy, or indolent, "dispirited, and impoverished"? Might not a little taxation be as wholesome for the Bunnea as a fair (trebled?) rent for the ryot? Can anything be more contemptible than this argument from pure fright of the monied classes? An argument fatal to all progress, and one to which a Governor who should listen would be as unfit to govern, as a subject who should employ it would be unworthy of free citizenship.

And if it is pusillanimous to abjure direct taxation because the people do not admire it, equally absurd is the idea that India will gain anything by abandoning her customs. Free trade is "trade freed not from those necessary duties "which are raised only for purposes of revenue, "but trade freed from all charges or duties which "arise either from an ignorant jealousy of other "countries or from an equally foolish impression "that it is our interest to foster unnatural productions in our own country." "Free trade "with the world" is quite consistent with the collection of the easiest and fairest of imports from articles of which the consumption is certain to increase with the civilization of the country, until the duties on them become the chiefest item of the public revenue, as in England, and not the humblest as in the India of to-day.

But it is true that the Government has always taken a considerable share of the rent of land, and the landholders have no cause of complaint in the recent action on this matter, which has been directed rather to equalize than to increase the land revenue. This is the object of the numerous Surveys lately completed or still in progress, and the Home Government have justly decided that no further increase of the land tax should be contemplated, after it is once fairly settled by the Surveys.

Nevertheless, it is still generally supposed that the work of the present Surveys in this Presidency will be revised at the end of the period for which their rates have been guaranteed, and it may be expected that in the later years of the guarantee there will be a decline in agricultural improvement and the condition of the land. Here is an admitted disadvantage, but one which may be avoided by a simple expedient.

The Surveys have very justly been contrived so as to tax only the actual rent and not the profit of capital expended on the land. We should thus account for the fact, which it is equally useless and inexpedient to deny, that the assessment bears a much lower ratio to the production of highly cultivated than of neglected lands. A simple guarantee should therefore at once be issued and published in all the settled districts, that the assessment will not be increased in future except to protect the revenue; that no attempt will be made by Government to appropriate a share of the profits of extra skill or capital; that if the rates are raised at any future period they will be raised uniformly so much per cent.; and that the only reason for which they will ever be raised will be a great depreciation in the value of money.

With this guarantee, capital might be put into the land without fear, while an absolutely permanent settlement would be avoided. A certain revenue of at least 20 millions would flow in yearly from the land, and, while the weight of the land tax would be continually less felt, it would probably advance considerably over the above limit as the cost of production is diminished by agricultural improvements, and fresh land comes into cultivation.

If then the land may be held answerable for nearly half the expenses of Government, from what sources should the other half be drawn? Passing over the revenue from opium, of which it is sufficient to say with McCulloch that "though it be nowise incumbent on the Govern- "ment of India to look beyond the interests of "its own subjects, yet, as opium when taken in "excess is highly injurious, it is obvious that in "raising the price to the point at which it will "yield the maximum amount of revenue, they do "that which is best for the well being of the Chi- "nese as well as for the wants of the Indian "Treasury;" and the Excise and Stamps, which are heavy enough, and other miscellaneous items, what are popularly called the assessed taxes appear to be the only head of taxation hitherto unknown in India and adoptable as a substitute for the Income Tax.

The best of these is the House Tax, an impost peculiarly suited to India. In England it has been found impossible to increase it to the extent which its merits would justify, in the face of the opposition of those who dislike most what can least be loaded. But it is a special recommendation in India that a tax should be easy to assess and impossible to escape. A House Tax of 6 per cent. on the yearly value of all houses bearing a rent of Rs. 50 per annum and upwards is suggested as one substitute for the Income Tax.

It may be supposed that the revenue provided by this new tax will fall below that realized by the old. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that there is any sound objection to subsiding this tax by others, or that heavy imposts on a few articles are preferable to moderate imposts on many. If the House Tax is insufficient, it may be supplemented by a duty on servants, carriages, and horses, to be collected by the same agency that is employed for the House Tax. Carriages, the luxury of the rich, at present do not even pay import duty.

All classes should contribute to the public revenue according to their means. It will be remembered that a system of licences, to be purchased by all who exercise any trade or art, was devised in 1861 to supplement the Income Tax but never carried into effect. This tax might now be imposed with advantage, but it might safely be extended to all, to those who paid Income Tax as well as to those who did not. The highest class in the Schedule should pay at least Rs. 20, the second 10, the next 5, and so on down to one rupee, a power of exemption being still reserved to the Collector in case of proved inability to pay.

There is another impost which the custom of former governments has made familiar to the natives of India under the name of Nezzerana, but which we may borrow from English Finance under the title of succession duty. This tax would be popular with the country at large, and on the vast extent of India would probably produce a considerable revenue. It might be graduated as in England, but in no case should be less than 2 or perhaps 3 per cent.

It is not possible, without official enquiries, to estimate the revenue which these taxes would produce, though it is difficult to suppose that they would not replace the two millions which were the utmost result of the Income Tax. But it may be confidently said that to accustom the people to taxation in various forms is advantageous rather than the contrary. The time will doubtless come when far more than half the annual revenue will have to be drawn from other sources than the rent of land. The whole rental of the United Kingdom is very far below the yearly expenditure. Any endeavour to meet the increasing wants of the Indian Government from the Land Revenue, however plausible at the outset, would end in confiscation and probably in revolution. But of this there is no danger, for, although the landed interest is very insufficiently represented in the press, it is adequately protected by the executive.

We hear from the Central Provinces that a mysterious Taboot carried by Mussulmans has made its appearance in the Chaindwara district. The Taboot is made of bamboo frame work, and inside it is said to contain the wedding garment of a newly married pair: it has come from towards Oomrowti and is passed on from village to village causing much excitement among the people. The Deputy Commissioner of Chindwara, Major Ashburner, has gone to the spot where it passed through his district to enquire into this strange affair. We fear the Mahomedans in the Hyderabad States are at the bottom of it. We have been promised further particulars.

We are glad to hear that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has conferred upon our fellow-townsman, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, the honour of the Knight's Cross (Civil Division) of the Oldenburg Order of Merit, as a mark of His Highness's appreciation of the admirable manner in which Mr. Gumpert has for several years represented in Bombay the commercial interests and reputation of the principal States of Germany. Mr. Gumpert has lately been appointed Consul at Bombay for the King of Hanover; and, as he is also Consul for Austria, Prussia, and the Free Cities, the project of uniting all the various kingdoms and principalities of Germany by a common bond has, so far as the Consulates are concerned, been already realized in this city.

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Rice 60 at 75 cents.
FREIGHTS BOMBAY deadweight Rs. 17 per ton.
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Mauritius rupee 1 and 3 as. per bag.
London—Measurement £ 3 10 per ton.
Seeds ..... " 3 5 "
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NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KURRACHEE, 24th July.

The state of affairs in our Sudder Jail, some two years ago, which led to the conviction of the Marshal for embezzling the funds in his care, and his imprisonment for one year in the Poona Jail, appears to have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, for a letter has been received from that quarter censuring in very strong terms the conduct of the police officers, under whose charge the jail then was, for not having exercised due supervision over the place. This letter directs also that Colonel Marston's appointment as Superintendent of Police in the Province, shall be abolished from the 1st proximo, and it is left optional with that officer to remain in police employ as Captain of Police in Kurrachee in place of Major Pirie who is to be employed in some subordinate capacity, or to take up another appointment elsewhere.

The *Amberwitch* is expected in from Bombay, if she has not already arrived, for the purpose of taking up the broken cable between Cape Monze and Guadur. The operation will be one easy one fortunately; but had not Mr. Webb, one of Sir Charles Bright's staff, been left behind, our tyros in submarine telegraphy would make a real mess of the whole affair. You may scarcely credit it, but it is nevertheless a fact that no one here knows the "lay" of the cable, and consequently would be at a loss where to find it. I may have been wrong in stating in my last letter that this section of the line was laid under the superintendence of Mr. Walton, for the work was performed so hurriedly that I am told there was not a single officer on board of the *Cospatrick* at the time the cable was submerged, the job being left to subordinates.

I hear that Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner, has declined to let his name appear in the list of honorary members of the "Kurrachee Volunteer Rifles." This is no more than what was to be expected, for he has ever shown himself opposed to the Volunteer scheme, notwithstanding that both Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Mansfield are manifesting the greatest interest in the progress of our local corps. I hear now that the Commissioner is not coming in at all this year, and that he is already making arrangements for resuming his term next cold season.

The ship *Meggie*, Captain Naughton, bound from this port to Havre, with a cargo of cotton, narrowly escaped being shipwrecked on the 20th instant. She was making Cape Monze when the wind failed and a heavy sea began driving her towards the bank on which the *Stamboul* was lost some years ago. She let go her anchors a mile from shore, to signal to the Master Attendant to bring the tug *Sind* to her assistance, but the weather was so hazy that the look out at Manora Point could not see her. In the evening a fisherman made his appearance and reported to Lieut. Giles that a large ship was stranding. Early the following morning, the *Sind* went out, and towed the *Meggie* from her dangerous position. All she lost was one anchor and cable.

We had a fine downfall of rain on the 21st. In camp it was gauged at 1 inch 95 cents., and in town at 1 inch 81 cents. We have had slight showers since, and there is promise of more in the clouds.

The local shareholders of the late Bank of Kurrachee met last Tuesday, when a further dividend of 30 per cent. upon the paid up capital was declared, less the 5 per cent. dividend declared by the Directors at their meetings in January and February 1863, *that dividend having been paid out of the capital!* It is feared now that the shareholders will lose 23½ per cent. of their investment.

A few of the aristocracy of Lodge "Union," have issued invitations for a so called Masonic Ball to take place at the Artillery Mess House next Thursday. The Lodge has not been consulted on the point, and it seems that humble members are not to cross the portals of the place. This has caused a feeling of dissatisfaction among free masons generally, as the step is subversive of that *cordiale entente* which outsiders are led to believe is the foundation stone of masonry.

BOMBAY.

The Native Commandant of Police at Ahmedabad named Rahloonsing has, we hear, been dismissed from the Government service.

The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has forwarded a sum of rupees two thousand to Kaira to be distributed among the poor residents of that station.

Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Quarter Master of the 2nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendant in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

We understand that Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla intends to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, in the case in which he was appellant, and the Collector of Tanna and the Conservator of Forests were respondents.

At the auction sale of ground on the Esplanade for the proposed new Hotel, held at [illegible] yesterday in the office of the Rampart [illegible] was a rush of six Europeans [illegible] refreshments having been provided [illegible] amused subject to the [illegible] after a spirited contest [illegible] a bid of Rs. [illegible] meeting [illegible] Rs. 25 per square [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]

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suspicious circumstances connected with this missing note. The persons who received the note stated that they got it from two Ghatees (coolees), and the latter represented that they got the note from a gentleman who resides at Chowpatty. The learned counsel stated that the defendants were small shop-keepers and were never in the habit of cashing the notes. Mr. Cooper then pointed out several authorities bearing on the case from "Smith's Leading Cases."

It turned out that the note was not cashed when presented, whereupon Mr. Cooper elected a *non suit*.

A new action will be filed in another form for the recovery of the amount.

SPORTING.

POONA GYMKHANA.

(By our own Reporter.)

The Soldiers Sports' came off at the Poona Gymkhana ground on Thursday last, and were most successful. There were numerous entrances for each face and game, and much fun and soldier-like good humour prevailed amongst the crowds of lookers on.

Owing to a tightness in the money market, the prizes were not quite so large as they would otherwise have been; but we understand that a number of influential Native Gentlemen, of well known liberality, intend giving handsome donations, to promote the amusement of the British and Native Soldier in Poona.

The following is a summary of the amusements.

1st.—The Hurry Scurry Race.

Mr. Benson's	... ...	...Duke of Wellington...	... 1
" Wade's	... ...	...Sprig of Shilelagh ...	... 2
" Smith's	... ...	...Back Bay ...	 3
" Simpson's	... ...	...Skittles ...	... ...
" Wilkinson's	... ...	...Flying Dutchman	... ...
" Bond's	... ...	...Screw ...	... ...
" Lancaster's	... ...	...Princess of Wales	... ...

A most exciting race, and the pace, at starting, excellent, and would have been kept up, had it not been for the severe training undergone, by most of the horses, during the day. The "Dook," owing to very superior riding, and to his more limited acquaintance with the Nugger Road proved too much for the others, and came in with a grand lead. "Sprig of Shilelagh" 2d.

2nd.—The Donkey Derby.

Mr. Bond's	... ...	...Raby ...	 1
" Carey's	... ...	...Blair Athol	 2
" Ryan's	... ...	...Corsair ...	... ...
" Love's	... ...	...Greyleg ...	... ...
" Crampton's	... ...	...Red Hazard ...	... ...
" Learman's	... ...	...Warrior ...	... ...
" McBrine's	... ...	...Juggernath Sunkerset	
" Connerton	... ...	...British Flag ...	... ...

The Race of the day. At starting the betting was high upon "Blair Athol," but he a second time proved a disappointment to his countrymen, and, although materially assisted by his backers, allowed himself to be passed by that very promising young moke "Raby," who finished with a splendid rush, Blair Athol second, Juggernath Sunkerset a good third.

3rd.—Sack Race.

Was well contested by twelve competitors and cleverly won by McDonald, 33rd Regiment; Lane, 4th (King's Own) 2nd.

4th.—100 Yards Foot Race. (Europeans.)

Fourteen Entries for this Race. Winner, Linehan 33rd. 2nd, Patrick Daly, 33rd.

5th.—100 Yards Foot Race. (Natives.)

Nineteen Entries. Won by Sepoy Shaik Kadur 10th Regiment N. I.

6th.—½ Mile Foot Race. (Europeans.)

Fourteen Entrances. Winner, McCleland 33rd; 2nd Broderick, 33rd.

7th.—½ Mile Foot Race. (Natives.)

Winner, Shaik Kadur, 10th Regiment N. I.

Throwing Cricket Ball.

Winner, Hicky, 33rd, ninety-seven yards.

High Jump with Pole.

Winner, Ring, 33rd, eight feet; 2nd Harding, 33rd.

Running Long Jump.

Winner, Carroll, Horse Artillery, 17½ feet; 2nd Crawley, 33rd.

Running Hop-Skip and a Jump.

Winner, Carroll, Horse Artillery, 37 feet; 2nd Hardinge, 33rd.

The Shittle Sweep.

Thirty-seven competitors, Winner, Creesy, 33rd.—*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PENINSULA BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In the advertisement of the India Peninsular &c. Bank, I do not see the name of James Bevis, Esq. amongst the list of Directors. How is this? Mr. Bevis was a promoter and is said to have had an allotment of a thousand shares, and his brother several hundreds, and that both have sold the greatest part. It surely cannot be that Mr. Bevis merely lent his name for a thousand shares? There must be some other reason, [illegible] to know it.

Promoters of a Company are in common honesty bound to stick to it until the shareholders have had an opportunity of selecting the men who are to manage its affairs; no mere personal feeling or petty quarrel amongst the Directors would warrant Mr. Bevis' leaving the Bank without giving the shareholders the opportunity of knowing how matters stand. Either Mr. Bevis or the remaining Directors of the Peninsula must state publicly his or their reasons for his retiring before the Bank has commenced business, or if they decline or fail to do so, the Chamber of Commerce ought demand them as a future safeguard to the public.

X.

Mr. Bevis has, we imagine, retired, his articles of partnership did not allow him to remain a director.—Ed. *B. G.*

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In the leading article which appeared in the *Times of India* of yesterday, touching the lighting of Bombay Harbour, I observe the following paragraph:—

"No less than fifteen lighthouses have been erected on piles by England and her Colonies, and seven by the United States. Of these, as yet, during a course of thirty years, since the first of them was founded, no catastrophe had been reported, and no facts brought forward to invalidate the soundness of the principle on which they have been constructed!"

Surely, Mr. Editor, your contemporary must either be jesting or have written the article in question without caring whether the statements were correct or not.

In the first place,—was the catastrophe which befell the fine iron-pile lighthouse, erected by the United States in Boston Bay, never reported? This iron pile lighthouse constructed on the best known principles, resisted the Atlantic waves bravely for one winter (1850-51); and the Americans, as usual, began to boast of their achievement—of having built a lighthouse, at one-third the cost, which was calculated to resist as much pressure as that of the "Eddystone," if not more. In the midst of their boasting, however, as have been the case too often since, came disaster. During the 2nd winter of its existence a gale arose. In the evening the Chassett light threw its brilliant and warning rays far over the waters of the Atlantic. In the morning, not a vestige remained; it had been swept away and every soul perished. Secondly—If the pile system has been found so perfect,—why did the English authorities build, so recently as 1857, a lighthouse, similar to that of the Eddystone, on the West Rocks of Scilly? Is not their position round the British coast, perhaps in the whole world? Was it not because the fate of the Chassett light had warned them that the powers of resistance of the pile lighthouse were not to be compared with those of the stone building? Thirdly—Why did the same authorities fail to complete the pile lighthouse on the Kinmiley Rock in the Irish Channel after having erected the piles? Was it not because those piles which were *calculated* to resist anything were swept down as fast as they were placed? The last time I passed the Rock it presented the appearance of a field of ripe corn just after a severe hailstorm has passed over it.

The Editor of the *Times of India* [illegible] "Sailors should be ashamed to talk bunkum about seas running mountains high." We would advise the Editors not to talk bunkum about pile lighthouses, and the lighting of Bombay Harbour. With an efficient pilot service, the Harbour is well enough lighted at present. As the pilot service is conducted at present, all that is wanted is a light, equal to the Colaba, on the south side of the entrance; and public notice given that there is no pilot establishment at Bombay, but simply Harbour Master's Assistants who take charge of ships, after they have passed the principal dangers, and conduct them to a proper berth. It is all "bosh" to say the Colaba light caused the wreck of the *Maria Catherina*. Had there been a pilot vessel or two cruising outside, as there ought to have been, she would not have been lost. A stranger, running for a port where a pilot establishment is said to exist, does not expect to have to run into the Harbour by himself. He expects to find a pilot outside; and, consequently, on approaching the Colaba light leaves his ship to, to wait for him, and being unacquainted with the sets of the tides and current, his ship drifts on to danger. A light on the Kennerzies would be an excellent thing, as it would enable masters to get cross bearings, and be thus enabled to determine their position correctly. Most Harbour Commissioners endeavour to remove obstructions from the "Fair Way," not place them in it. There is a vast difference between placing lights in the Fair Way of a Channel 20 or 30 miles broad, and placing them in a narrow Channel, like the entrance to Bombay Harbour. The simile of a drunken man running against a lamp-post &c., appears to me to be rather far-fetched. A man is an animated being, and his locomotion depends to a great extent on his own will; but we have never yet heard of an animated ship—or one that could govern its own movements! Does the Editor of the *Times* mean to say that the movements of a ship always depend on the will of those on board? Both light ships and buoys, moved in the Fair Way, often cause great damage to ships; and were the same fixed on piles the damage would be, at least, twice as great

In conclusion, if shipmasters are not qualified to give an opinion as to what is best to ensure the safety of their ships, then I should like to know who is.

A BRITISH SHIP-MASTER.

ON THE HEALTH OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIER IN INDIA.

No. 3.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In my last letter I glanced briefly at the soldier's diet, and urged the necessity of modification as regarded the hour of meals and the quality of food to suit the climate and season of the year. Confining our attention to the stomach, I would now remark on the quantity and quality of the fluids used as drink. And first I would call attention to those stimulants obtained from the canteen under the generic term Grog. The morning dram in cantonment has long been considered the most deadly enemy the soldier had to encounter, and has been justly banished from the Regulations. I remember during a severe visitation of epidemic cholera in Bombay in 1836, the soldiers of a "crack regiment" being permitted the morning dram from the canteen, and as if this were not enough to disturb digestion for the day, a Parsee was by authority allowed the privilege of selling toddy and gingerbeer to the men before breakfast. The latter an abominable compound and direct exciter of dysentery and cholera. The Parsee killed more men than the canteen serjeant, and the canteen serjeant killed more men than "the enemy." Both together killed more men in a year than the same regiment would have lost in four such battles as Waterloo. But are we still caring as much as we should do for the soldier's stomach by allowing him malt liquor and arrack at noon? The hour is too early whether on the line of march or in quarters. The depressing disturbing influences of stimulant drinks on the system when taken during the day are exemplified in the lassitude and drowsiness which follow their use, and unrefreshing and unnecessary sleep is indulged in which destroys the night's rest. The stomach becomes a weak organ, and this debility predisposes the organs in connection with it to many derangements, as bowel and liver affections. Besides the immediate effect on the nervous system, becomes liable to chronic derangement, leading sometimes to diseases terminating in speedy death, and at others to those affections for which invaliding is the only alternative. The efficiency and strength of the army are more reduced by alcohol and its effects than by any other single cause, and it is certain that the early hour at which liquor is allowed to be purchased in the canteens in India has much to do with lowering the standard of the soldier's health and exposing him to the causes of disease.

The plan of only opening the canteen for the sale of liquor after 6 P.M. has been tried in one or two regiments and with beneficial effect on the health of the men. The temperance plain was tried in a troop of Horse Artillery, and for two years there was not a single death.* The causes of sun-stroke are more traceable to the reception of undiluted or slightly diluted spirits into the blood, than to the power of the sun. On the Central India campaign the want of water in the stomach was the great cause of the disease, especially if liquor had been drunk before or during the day's march. I remember going a hot day's journey with a friend who had used claret at breakfast, while I had only taken coffee. The odds would have gone against me in an insurance office, and yet after two hours hard riding he felt *the sun* so powerfully as to dismount beside a stream in the hottest part of a hot valley, removing the danger of a certain "knock-down" to moving on and gaining a hill-top which was an easy distance in front. My friend had lost no muscular power, but his nervous energy flagged, and he was within an ace of dying of *sun-stroke*.

It costs the Indian Government 2,00,000*l.* annually for the supply of malt liquor to the European army in India. Taking that army at 70,000 men will give an outlay of nearly 30 rupees per man, which the soldier pays on this item alone, to say nothing of what his arrack costs him. Considering the smallness of his income he spends more of that income on liquor than any other class of men in the world except the confirmed drunkard. Nor when viewed with reference to his pay in comparison with other men do we merely deplore the waste of money which this indulgence occasions, but we grieve for the moral degeneracy which but too surely follows in its train, and we trace the source of disease, suffering, and death in this monster evil.

That we have any immediate prospect of abolishing the canteen in our army is more than doubtful, but we may safely and advantageously abolish drinking at so early an hour as 1 P.M., we need issue no liquor before 6 or 7 P.M. and we may be assured of the fact that the brain will stand the infusion of alcohol into the blood better in the evening than during the heat of the day; that less disease will result from confining the issue of liquor to the evening, and that many scores, perhaps hundreds of men will become total abstainers;—the brain having been kept for 22 hours without the stimulant, the desire for indulgence may not arise. The man who does not drink all day, must find something to do, and the occupation so engaged in would probably not only be industrious, useful, and healthy, but would bring *contentment* and the means of securing more rational comfort than any which could be obtained from the tap in the canteen.

For all that has yet been accomplished for the benefit of the army, there remains the monster evil of dram drinking. I cannot help thinking that the Army Medical Officers have not done all that might be done to blot it out from amongst the causes of disease, or still yet to lessen its evil influences, and the man through whose instrumentality this great victory may be achieved will be remembered as the greatest benefactor of the army and will deserve a nation's gratitude.

To say a few words about the soldier's drinking water. We do our best to ascertain the wholesomeness of his liquor, that liquor which does him more harm than good, and we are rather careless about his water. This is a grievous error. Pure water is equal to pure air, and in India where every spring and rivulet is fouled by the natives in various ways, we cannot do too much to purify it for the soldier's use. The means of effecting this are universally known, but neglected in the army generally. One of the causes—perhaps the chief cause—of heavy outbreaks of cholera in regiments on the march, may be fairly ascribed to the use of filthy stagnant water, but not on the line of march alone, [illegible] cantonments the appliances for purifying [illegible] should be most strictly attended to daily. Water in casks for these [illegible] be cleansed; filters and chatties generally employed, and two sets of the latter (filters and chatties) should be issued for each squad or number of men and used alternately, thus ensuring freshness and guarding against laziness or inattention. A considerable improvement in the health of the soldier would be sure to follow a well regulated and carefully overlooked water supply. The writer has often drank till he could drink no more at the source of a gushing stream on the mountain-side, and has felt the vigour of fresh life in his veins. The purity, freshness, and coolness of such a draught could do more for functional activity and the establishment of health than the stoutest brew from the barleycorn or the most sparkling production from the grape.

B.

* Dr. Dempster before the Royal Commission.

BENGAL.

Baboo Kalli Prosunno Singh, Honorary Magistrate, in deciding a case at the Police Court on Saturday, expressed a hope that the "Editors of the leading journals would back his recommendation for the passing of a law to mutually benefit masters and servants." We have, over and over again, stated that such a law is becoming more needful every day, and we do heartily back the Magistrate's recommendation. Constant dropping wears out a stone, and by somebody saying something about it as often as possible, we may get such a law before the present generation dies out. But one thing is certain, that its arrival is is not hastened by masters like Dr. Charles and Mr. Abbott, who first bring charges of theft and then request that the guilty man may be leniently dealt with. If they are so very tender-hearted as not to wish to see their servants punished, it would be better not to bring the charges at all than to make a mockery of justice by asking for lenient punishments.—*Englishman, July* 25.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It is rumoured that the military relief for this year, which is anxiously looked for, will be a large one. The Hill regiments it is said, change stations, and the 38th now at Delhi, be replaced by the 98th from Umballah. The 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers expect to be moved from Agra to Dugshaire.—*Allahabad Observer, July* 26.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the snort of the "iron horse" will soon be heard in the city of the Great Mogul. The railway will open to the Jumna's bank at Delhi, on the 1st proximo.—*Id.*

The surveyors in the Central Provinces have found some difficulty with the chieftains who held forts and strong places. They objected to these being mapped or surveyed, and on several occasion's were mobbed. The attention of the Chief Commissioner has been called to the subject.—*Id.*

SIND.

The Sind Forests.—We learn that remarkable success has attended operations in the Sind Forest Department during the past year. The receipts and disbursements during 1862-63 and 1863-64 were as follows:—

	1862-63.	1863-64.
Receipts	97,653 9 4	1,82,360 11 0
Disbursements ...	56 834 13 11.	1,08,451 6 10
Surplus	40,828 11 5	73,909 4 2

In order to meet the great demand for steam fuel which has increased by more than 300 per cent. during the past year, Government have transferred to the Ranger large tracts of land at Raolee, and at Jamshero, in the Roree Districts, and at Kunnoree and Oobhowra Cutcha, in the Larkhanah Districts, which entire planting cannot fail converting into fine productive forests. Baubul wood, it is reported, has been taken into use for the construction of sleepers for the Sind Railway, and we hope the experiment will succeed.—*Sindian, July* 27.

Vaccination.—Vaccination in Sind during the past year as compared with the year 1862-63, was as follows:—

	No. Vaccinated.
1862-63.....	42,282
1863-64.....	39,443
Decrease	2,839

The Superintendent of Vaccination accounts for this decrease in the following words:—"The chief reason of the derease is the same as given in the last report by Dr. Martin, viz: the ordinary Zillas of the Province have during the past six years been fairly worked over; numbers are certainly affected by this circumstance.

The beneficial result of Vaccination is thus spoken of by the Superintendent:—"A man only requires to travel from one end of Sind to "the other with his eyes open to read on the "faces of the rising generation what the benefits "of Vaccination are to this Province; here "almost every adult is marked with small-pox, "but a greater portion of the population below "ten years old are vaccinated and have escaped."

Dr. Pinkerton and his subordinates have been very active throughout the year. The Superintendent has visited 105 stations and has "travelled fully 2000 miles." Under such energetic supervision the subordinates cannot easily neglect their duty.

We have now before us a minute from the Governor General in Council, on the re-organization of the Vaccine Department in this Presidency, from which we learn it is found that Native Doctors make the best Native Superintendents, and where so employed, they should always receive an increased allowance of about Rs. 15 per mensem, to give them an interest in the work, and pay for the keep of a pony. The addition of five Apprentices and five Assistant Vaccinators is sanctioned, the financial effect of the entire change in the Department being as follows:—

Present.	Rs.
Pay of 2 Deputy Superintendents at Rs. 200.....	400
Pay of 4 Deputy Superintendents at Rs. 150.....	600
Total.....	1,000
Proposed.	Rs.
1 European Superintendent.....	500
5 Native Vaccinators at Rs. 14	70
5 Apprentices at Rs. 12	60
Total.....	630

—*Id.* Saving effected, Rs. 370 per mensem.

CABOOL.

Cabool, *7th to 15th July*, 1864.

7th July.—A letter from Ameer Shere Allee Khan was received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, from Doab. It said:—

"Send all your Cavalry back to Candahar, and wait in Cabool until my return to that place from Toorkistan, when I will give you leave to go to Gurriskh."

Mohamed Shurreef Khan's reply to the Ameer's letter was as follows:—

"I have granted three months' leave of absence to my sowars, and will take them with me whenever I return to Candahar."

8th July.—The following news-letter from the camp of the Ameer at Doab was received to-day by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan:—

"A day after the interview had taken place between the Ameer and Sirdar Ufzul Khan, the former was sitting in his durbar tent and Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan, Futteh Mahomed Khan, and Mohamed Ruffeek Khan were present there. Every one was giving his opinion about the proposals for peace.

Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan proposed to the Ameer that since Mohamed Ufzul Khan is willing to agree to every proposal made by the Ameer, it would be very good if the Ameer would not miss the opportunity of taking the Sirdar with him to Cabool. By taking Ufzul Khan to Cabool, continued Ruffeek Khan, 'the Ameer would govern Toorkistan and might appoint some one as his deputy and thus keep Ufzul Khan under him.' Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Futteh Mohamed did not say a word until Ruffeek Khan had done with his proposal, but the moment he ceased speaking the both abovenamed Sirdars (before the Ameer could say anything,) flew into a rage and said to Mohamed Ruffeek Khan:—'So we see that you are not content as yet, you are full of low; first you made the Ameer wish to send troops against his own brother Mohamed Auzim Khan, and got him turned out of Affghanistan, taking possession of all his wealth and property, and now, when with great difficulty we have made up matters with Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, who is the elder brother of the Ameer, you wish the Ameer again to be in difficulties. We know very well what you are about, you want things to be as they were in the times of the late Shah Kamran and Yar Mohamed Khan.' On this Mohamed Ruffeek Khan just opened his lips but had scarcely spoken a word, when Mohamed Allee Khan and Futteh Mahomed Khan, began to pour showers of abuse on him, and lastly threatened him, that if he did not remain quiet, they would cut him to pieces. Mohamed Rufeek Khan got alarmed, got up from the presence of the Ameer, and walked out quietly to his tents."

9th July.—Sirdars Khooshdil Khan, Mohamed Ayoob Khan, and some other Khans went out to receive Sirdar Mohamed Shureef Khan, who with about two thousand troops and one gun, marched into Cabool to-day.

The troops of the Sirdar are encamped under the Bala Hissar, while the Sirdar himself has put up in the house of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Khan situated near the bridge. All the Khans and Chiefs went to Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan to read the Fataha, as this is the first time the Sirdar since the death of the late Ameer has visited Cabool.

10th July.—The news-letter received to-day from the Doab, contained the following:—

"The Ameer was on the eve of marching from Doab to Cabool when Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan begged him to go with him to Toorkistan and see that country. As the Ameer did not like to displease Ufzul Khan, he ordered his army to march from Doab to Haibuck while he himself with some troops left Doab for Roe. Sirdar Ufzul Khan has ordered supplies to be ready for the Ameer's camp. He is very proud of the kindness shown by the Ameer towards him. He has heard all about what happened between Sirdars Mahomed Alleo Khan, Futteh Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Ruffeek Khan."

11th July.—A person arrived to-day from Toorkistan, and stated to Sirdar Khoshdil Khan that, while he was leaving camp, the Ameer had ordered his army to march towards Haibuck to halt there until the return of Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, who was to accompany the Ameer as far as Muzar Shurreef to pay a visit to that tomb. The Ameer was also thinking of taking Ruffeek Khan, who had fallen out with Mahomed Allee and Futteh Mahomed Khan, with him.

12th July.—Accounts have been received in Cabool from Toorkistan to the effect that the Ameer and Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan on their march towards Toorkistan, are every day consulting with each otheron the behaviour of the Cabool Sirdars.

It is said that the Ameer had given Ufzul Khan all the letters which he had received from the different Sirdars against him, and the Sirdar had given all letters he had received to the Ameer.

13th July.—Sirdar Khooshdil Khan sent for Moolla Mohamed Oosman Khan, and told him not to send any supplies ordered by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to his camp, as the Sirdar with his troops was to march from Haibuck to Cabool within ten days.

A letter has been sent by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan to Shahmurd Khan at Jellalabad, directing him to send Mohamed Ruzza Khan, the son of Toorabaz Khan, to Cabool. It seems that the Ameer according to his promise is going to restore Sadut Khan Mohmund to his place. Since the arrival of Sirdar Shurreef Khan the chiefs of Cabool are more thick with him than with Khooshdil Khan.

14th July.—The letter received to-day from Sirdar Ameen-ood-dowlah Khan from Haibuck was to the following effect:—

"The Ameer with five hundred sowars and Sirdar Mohamed Rufeek Khan, has accompanied Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan to Mazar Shurreef, while Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan with the army is at Haibuck. We will leave for Cabool, please God in a few days."

Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan is granting leave of absence to a number of his troops every day.

15th July.—There was a talk in the Dur bar of Sirdar Khooshdil Khan to-day, that the Ameer and Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had sent orders to Sirdar Ubdoolghanee Khan, the son of the late Nawab Jubbar Khan, Shah Murd Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, and a few other Khans, to go to Peshawur and to bring Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to Coorum.

The above is only rumour, if it turns out to be true it will be communicated in my next.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 26.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "CALCUTTA."

To the Editor of the Madras Times, July 25.

Sir,—Considering that a short account of the voyage from England to Madras just performed by the *S. S. Calcutta*, may not be uninteresting, I shall proceed to give an outhme of the principle events in connection therewith, premising that although the present voyage has not been so successful or rapid as the two last—the first of which was accomplished in 59 days, and the second in 63—those voyages ought still to be looked upon not as exceptional, but as quite within her range of performance under ordinary circumstances, and under the able and watchful management of the Officer at present in command and to whom so much is due as being the first to bring into prominent and favourable notice, the capabilities and advantages of the line of Steamers of which to *Calcutta* is one.

The present Board of Directors of the East India and London Shipping Company have fixed upon Plymouth as the port of departure from and arrival in England. Great is the advantage secured to passengers by this arrangement as they are spared the tediousness and difficulty of the passage through the Chanels. But let it not be supposed that this advantage is obtained only at an additional outlay on their part, as the Company arrange to pay free of any charge the railway expenses from London (or any intermediate station) by the Great Western, to Plymouth, and from the Pier to the Ship, steam-boat being in readiness to convey them to her at the Sound. The homeward-bound passengers enjoy the same privilige, and are set down at the metropolis, or any other station on the line of railway, the expenses of transit from the ship being in like manner saved to them. I need scarcely add that this line—one of the best in the kingdom—runs through some of the finest parts of England, and that the journey from Paddington is usually completed in about eight hours. Most of the passengers went on board on the evening of 11th May; the others, remaining at Plymouth during the night, embarked at noon next day, and at 3 P. M. the good ship had fairly started off her way to the far East, under steam. It was not till early on the 18th, when a fresh breeze from the N. E. set in, that sails were set and steam was stopped; but a difficulty was experienced in feathering the screw, an operation not successfully performed till late in the afternoon; the ship in the mean while was either hove to, or had to drag the screw, in consequence of which the sailing was impeded and much time lost. In the evening the islands of Santos and Madeira were sighted. So soon, however, as the 22nd, in N. Lat. 23° 55' W. Long. 20° 6' the N. E. trade which did us good service till then, began to fail, greatly to our disappointment, as its continuance to a considerably lower latitude was looked upon as a certainty. When the ship was under steam, as much difficulty was experienced in angling the screw, as was found before in feathering, or setting it at rest, and a loss of several hours was again caused by this untoward cricumstance. By this time we had glided into the tropics, and began to feel the heat sensibly.

A fine breeze sprung up on the 24th; sails were set and steam given up; but every attempt to feather the screw failed, and the fair wind was in a great measure lost to us as the dragging of the screw interfered materially with the ship's progress under sail. It was now clear that the feathering gear was not in good working condition, and steps were immediately taken to hoist the screw, on deck. To fit up shears and lift the screw, a task both difficult and dangerous but rendered unavoidable to complete the repairs, which, when effected, were perfect; and finally to lower it into its position, took up nearly four days, and it was not till late at night of the 27th, that the engines were again ready for use. It may here be observed that this was a labour which ought not to have devolved on the Captain, nor have been left to be performed during the voyage, but to his credit be it said, he unhesitatingly undertook and successfully achieved it. As soon as the screw was set right and ready for work, the wind fell light and went right ahead. It became necessary therefore to set the engines in motion, and the ship was under steam till the 2nd June. On the 11th, a wind from the S. W. freshened, and blew so strong at night that the progress of the ship varied from 10 to 11 knots an hour. This was the first wind which was altogether favourable, and it so freshened that it became a succession of heavy squalls.

Had we been so fortunate as to keep this wind, our progress would have compensated for the delays previously experienced, but the next day it veered to the S. E. and blew all night from that quarter—the result on the following day was a retrograde movement of 88 miles in latitude, though there was a considerable advantage obtained in longitude. We were now in S. Lat. 25° 51' W. Long. 70° 11'. This adverse wind, accompanied with a tremendous sea, continued some days, and when it abated, steam was resorted to and kept up till the 22nd; and during this time the weather was cloudy and rainy. A strong south-westerly wind, or rather gale from that quarter could have been reasonable at this time of the year, it being winter in these latitudes, but all the wind we had was from the S. E. S. Lat 37° 42' E Long 13.° 54' a heavy swell from the S. W. set in, which together with a slight, but gradual fall of the barometer, betokened the springing up of a breeze from that quarter; it soon set in, and on the 23rd we were in the longitude of the Cape. The hope was entertained that in a few days we should be enabled to round the African Continent, and change our course to N. E; but, alas! the next day brought with it a reverse. Soon after sun-rise dense clouds darkened the sky, and after an interval of calm, a strong wind right ahead set in, and the ship's course had to be altered. A heavy gale from the E. N. E. blew all day, the sea rose very high, and knocked the ship about in every direction; at night both wind and sea subsided some what but on the 25th, the wind, which still blew from the same quarter, began to freshen at noon, and increased gradually as the day advanced, till it rose to the height of a gale and blew all night with terrific force. Towards morning of the 26th there was heavy rain, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning succeeded by loud bursts of thunder; the aspect of the weather was threatening in the extreme, and presenting the usual indications of a cyclone. The impression was entertained by the Captain that a cyclone was following the ship; but, fortunately the rate at which it was travelling did not exceed the speed of the ship, and thus she was saved from being overtaken by it. The day continued dark and dreary, rain was still falling both wind and sea began to moderate by degrees. The barometer in the afternoon stood at 29° 40,' and the Them. 52°. The mercury continued to fall during the day, but as so many hours had elapsed since wind and weather had begun to subside, no serious apprehensions of a fresh ouburst were entertained. Towards evening the wind veered to N. W., and on the next day which was fine, the wind freshened, and a good run in the right direction was the happy result. On that day, June 27th, our position was S. Lat 42° 22' E. Long. 23° 37'. This wind, however, soon left us and we were under steam till the 30th. On the night of the 1st July it blew very hard from the N. and on the 4th it blew a gale from N. E. Dark clouds careered over the sky, which looked very wild, and the barometer marked 29° 53'. Apprehensions were entertained of stormy weather, the wind shifted to the N. W. and after a little rain, and a flash or two of lightning, the sun shone out, and gradually the wind veered to N. E. again. On the 6th there was a tremendous sea which caused the ship to spin about in every direction. It was a grand sight to behold, but it was the source of great discomfort; a fair wind set in and the most was made of it. Our position now was eastward both of Bourbon and the Mauritius. The temperature was more genial, and it was cheering to think that we were fast gliding out of the stormy latitudes.

It may here be observed that throughout we had more of foul winds than fair, and when we were in luck's way and a fair wind set in, it was but of short duration. But for these circumstances and the difficulty experienced in working the screw at the beginining of the voyage, as already described, I have no doubt whatever that with the course pursued, and the great care and attention bestowed by the Commander in navigating the ship she would have performed her voyage in little more than sixty days. On the 9th July in S. Lat. 28° 44', E. Long. 69° 8', the S. E. trade set in; at noon on the 11th the ship had made 266 miles during the last twenty-four hours, and on the next day her run was 257 miles. By the 13th the wind died away, and on the 18th in N. Lat. 0° 41', E. Long. 78° 58', a breeze from the S. W. set in indicating the monsoon from that quarter, and with this wind which continued to blow hard, we soon accomplished the remainder of our voyage. Early on the morning of the 22nd, Sadras was sighted, and within a few hours of that time we were among the shipping in the Madras roads, where the good ship came and cast anchor at about 8 A. M. The voyage was thus performed in 70 days, which though somewhat longer than the two preceding ones which she made—and be it remembered that the first of them which was accomplished in 59 days is one that is altogether unprecedented—as still very expeditious, and beyond the range of performance of sailing ships however fleet, or well managed; and when taken in connection with the circumstances which retarded her progress, cannot but be considered as confirmative of the character she has already won, and as simply illustrative of the advantage in performance which this line of Steamers possess over other ships *via* the Cape.

In conclusion, I cannot but give expression to the very high opinion entertained by all on board of Captain Wright's seamanship, his ability as a Commander, and the extreme care and watchfulness evinced by him throughout the short but trying voyage, qualities to which, under Providence, his success is in a great measure to be attributed. I may add my conviction that no man can more conscientiously perform the arduous duties which devolve on him in the responsible position which he occupies.

A PASSENGER.

Madras, 23rd July, 1864.

HOW TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, June 6.

It is difficult for an Englishman who desires to pierce the American blockade to decide which of the available routes offers the greatest facilities and attractions. My own experience during the present year would seem to prove that, as regards time, there is little choice between land and water. Upon the 17th of last January I started from Richmond, and, making my way across the Potomac and passing rapidly through Washington and New York, stood upon British soil upon the 6th of February—that is to say, upon the 20th day after my departure from Secessia. Upon the 15th of May I left Queenstown, and passing through Halifax and Bermuda, found the vessel which carried me from Bermuda safely moored in Cape Fear River (upon which Wilmington stands) on the night of the 4th of June—that is again to say, upon the 20th day after my departure from England. But, unquestionably, as regards endurance of fatigue and facility for conveying luggage, the sea route is infinitely preferable to the land, and is attended with less personal jeopardy, although there is a *maximis quæ dhœva*, experienced at the moment of passing through the inside blockading squadron, which in intensity of excitement can hardly be surpassed.

Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the Lilian and the Florie, two of the fleetest and most beautiful of the blockade-defying vessels, started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip inward which either had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival vessels which is not satisfactorily allayed by their experiences hitherto, but which waits the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a milldam, and favourable beyond expression to light draught and gossamer craft, such as are these blockade-runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of clutching the rips of old ocean, and which in summer seas have no more to fear from heavy seagoing craft, like the Rhode Island or the Vanderbilt, than has the Irish might express from the lumbering freight train which leaves Euston-square five minutes in its rear. Rarely have two more attractive prizes slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing. It is not alone that they would be invaluable with a view to their conversion into Federal cruisers, or that two of the most valuable cargoes which have yet reached Wilmington await at this instant the disposal of the Confederate Government, but that on board both vessels were Confederate "malignants" whose capture would have been a sweet morsel to many a craving palate in Washington and Boston. To many an English reader the name of Captain Maffit, lately in command of the Confederate cruiser Florida, is well known as having assisted Captain Semmes and the Alabama to demonstrate that two light, and, as regards eqipment, comparatively insignificant vessels of war would have little difficulty in driving from the ocean a flag which three years ago might have been seen upon every wave of every sea. It may be remarked that this is a lesson to which, of all nations, England can least afford to be blind.

My experience on board the Lilian leads me to anticipate for Captain Maffit and his vessel—a credit to her builders, Messrs. Thompson, of Glasgow—a long and prosperous career. An incident which occurred 200 miles from Wilmington, in a portion of the ocean which is constantly swept by Federal cruisers, seems worthy of record. Upon our port bow was described a sail enveloped in a dense canopy of smoke. Time was ineffably precious—there was every reason to suspect Yankee guile, which is said to be nowhere more fertilely exhibited than in their conduct of the blockade; but it was deemed possible, after careful scrutiny, that the vessel might be on fire. Briefly remarking, "The ship which leaves a companion at sea in distress must be accursed," Captain Maffit ordered our course to be altered, and bore down upon the stranger. It soon became evident that she was a Federal cruiser, making a dense white smoke with her Cumberland coal, and beating rapidly eastward in apparent pursuit of another delinquent. The helm was rapidly changed and our course resumed. Dark and inscrutable were on the noon, defying all possibility of an observation. It was believed that, ere the morrow's dawn should break, we might reach Wilmington, and onward we pressed. The night wore rapidly away: 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, half-past 3 o'clock in the morning came, but by no eye peering through the thick gloom could the looked for light at Fort Fisher be discerned. Then, as the morning dawned, we prepared to lay to for the day, between the outer and inner cordon of the blockaders. It was hardly to be expected that we should escape for 16 hours unobserved, but it was a signal instance of good luck that from 4 in the morning till half-past 1 p. m. we were unmolested. Then the tall masts of a large Federal cruiser, her immense paddlewheels and lofty black hull, were visible, and for the first time, as our antagonist approached us from the direction of Wilmington, the "airy fairy Lilian" prepared to give us assurance of that speed which we all felt she possessed. Some slight delay there was before steam could be fully got up, and for some 20 minutes our pursuer seemed to gain upon us. But with the pressure of steam ascended from 15 pounds to 20, from 20 to 23, from 23 to 26, and as the revolutions of the paddle mounted from 26 to 28, from 28 to 33 per minute, the Lilian flew out to sea swift as arrow from a bow. In little more than two hours the hull of our pursuer was invisible, and her topgallant sails a speck upon the distant horizon. But as she still lay between us and Wilmington it became necessary to run round her. This also the lightheeled Lilian had little difficulty in accomplishing; but as the sun dropped into the sea, and our pursuer, although distant, still hung upon our rear, we found that, reckoning little the speed of our advance, we had sighted the inside blockade squadron before the close of day. There was nothing for it but to persevere, and fortunately before we appro

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PESTONJEE HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 1s. 11½d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt at the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice if withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the termsof Fixed Deposits,ongivingone month's notice.
Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. RICHARD WILLIS, ESQ.
HENRY FORMAN, ESQ. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. do.
3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,
Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 50,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills of Exchange.

COMMISSION.
The purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank Shares, ½ per cent.
Enfacement or other Securities received for safe custody, Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Bills and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ma' sightabove £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continentand to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. 1s. 11¼d. ,,
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, ,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 18th July 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being creditet to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou t or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,392,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11¾d. ,,
Sight.....1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2-51 ,, ,,
Sight..... ,, 2-46 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
F. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, ESQ. HORMUSJEE CAMA, ESQ.
W. F. STEARNS, ESQ. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, ESQ.
J. E. GRIMM, ESQ.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, ESQ.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, ESQ. JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. perRupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £20, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realizing to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 29th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on investment.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays..... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)
Incorporated with limited liability under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. C. Gumpert, Esq., *Chairman* ; Nourojee Arlaseer Davur, Esq. ; Pestonjee Nourojee Pochajee, Esq. ; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq. ; Nourojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Offices—No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE Bank will be prepared on, and after, Monday the 1st proximo, to transact Banking business in all its branches.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on daily balances of Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
The Bank will also shortly be prepared to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3.30 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
No 40, Meadow Street, 30th July 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.
Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 ,, ,, 4 do. do.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 do. do.
Do. 12 ,, ,, 6 do. do.

ADVANCES.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ખોઈડીઅન પેનીનયલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમાટેડ.)
धि इंडोयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंड चाइना बाँक (लीमाटेड.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.
With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)
PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee Esqrs.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
LONDON BANKERS—THE BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Two months certain..... 3 per cent.
Three ,, ,, ... 4 ,,
Six ,, ,, ... 5½ ,,
Twelve ,, ,, ... 7 ,,

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities, and Shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4
Saturdays..... 10 to 1
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £125,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cartwright, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Do. in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
4 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ..... 2s.
Demand..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland.... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months specialagreement.....3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 nor above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.
For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRIBOU.
Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahabaleshwar, Jeejeeree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TO SMOKERS.
Bristol Bird's Eye..... in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns Do. Do.
York Rivers Do. Do.
Latakia Do. Do.
Virginia Shag Do. Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture Do. Do.
All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, } In 7 lbs. boxes,
Do. do. and Hyson, } and 1lb. packets
Do. Orange Pekoe, } expected.
Do. Green Teas.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c :—
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne ..... per doz.
Mumms Magnums ..... Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts ,, 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz. ,, 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Mosselles, Quarts. ,, 40
Do. do. do. Hocks ,, 40
Sherry Mires Bine Seal ... ... ,, 22
Do. Yellow Seal ... ... ,, 26
Do. Black Seal ... ... ,, 30
Brandy Martell's ... ... ,, 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc ... ... ,, 18
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	,, Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	,, Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	,, English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	,, Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	,, Game of War
The Tournament	,, Puff and Dart
The "la statu quo Chessboard"	,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
,, ,, Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
3 H.P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H P Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
1 ,, H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder
2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 3½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
3 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses ; various sizes.
A set Heavy P.ate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to MR. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.
Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ... ...Rs. 330
Do. do. do